

Chapter 1 : The Self-made Man: Lewis B. Hershey

Lewis B. Hershey, Mr. Selective Service by George Q. Flynn, , University of North Carolina Press edition, in English.

Early life[edit] He was born in Steuben County, Indiana. He attended the local public schools and graduated from Tri-State College now Trine University in receiving a degree in education. He taught at local elementary schools and served as a school principal in Indiana. He married Ellen Dygert “ and had four children: Kathryn, Gilbert, George, and Ellen. Military[edit] He enlisted in the Indiana National Guard in Hershey received a direct commission as a second lieutenant in In , his guard unit was called to active duty on the Mexican border. The unit was relieved in December After the war, Hershey remained in the National Guard until he received a regular commission as a captain in the Regular Army in Hershey taught military science at the Ohio State University and then served in the general staff as G-4 at the Department of Hawaii. In October , President Franklin Roosevelt promoted him to brigadier general and named him executive officer of the Selective Service System. In , Hershey was promoted to major general. In , he received an honorary degree in Doctor of Laws from Oglethorpe University. General Hershey was one of only six generals in the history of the United States Army to have served as a general during three major conflicts. On October 24, , in response to increasing demonstrations against military recruiting on college campuses, Hershey issued Local Board Memorandum No. Two days later, he sent a letter to local boards suggesting that violators of any portion of the Selective Service Act or Regulations be treated as delinquent. Notably, he said that such violations included "illegal activity which interferes with recruiting," which was assumed to mean demonstrating against military recruiters. Unlike the Memorandum, the letter was unofficial. Selective Service System [2] on January 2, , which ruled that there is "no statutory authorization for such reclassification," but did not rule on First Amendment issues: Many online articles erroneously refer to *Bucher v. Selective Service System* as a Supreme Court decision. Nixon appointed Hershey as a presidential adviser and promoted him to a full General Retirement[edit] As required by law, Hershey was involuntarily retired from the Army on April 10, , at the age of 79, as a four-star general. He was one of the very few members of the U. Army to be allowed to serve beyond the mandatory retirement age of 64 since it was established shortly after the American Civil War. Quotations[edit] "Between a fellow who is stupid and honest and one who is smart and crooked, I will take the first.

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Get this from a library! Lewis B. Hershey, Mr. Selective Service. [George Q Flynn] -- Lewis B. Hershey's career presents valuable insights into the operation of both the political system and the national defense policy of the United States.

Additional Information In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: Selective Service, ; and Melvin Small, *Antiwarriors*: During the draft just prior to the Korean War, COs received a complete deferment , and no alternative service was required of them. However, that deferment did not last long and was an anomaly in a discussion of conscription and conscientious objection during the twentieth century. The issue of CO deferment prior to the Korean War is discussed in greater detail in the conclusion. See Gingerich, *Service for Peace*, It is also worth mentioning that there are studies of conscientious objection and pacifism that do not focus on the Historic Peace Church experience but instead discuss the World War II experience as part of the larger peace movement during the twentieth century. The best examples are Scott H. *Pacifism in America*, â€”; and Lawrence S. Wittner, *Rebels against War: The American Peace Movement*, â€”, which Wittner later updated to cover the peace movement to *The American State and the Conscientious Objector*, â€” Jacob gives proper credit to the Selective Service for allowing the churches to practice religious liberty separate from military interest. However, taken together, Sibley and Jacob are among the most critical of Hershey and the Selective Service. See Sibley and Jacob, *Conscription of Conscience*, , , , â€” Also of importance are the works of Albert Keim. His studies of CPS are well done and a bit more evenhanded than that of Sibley and Jacob, but they lack the depth of *Conscription of Conscience*. However, Keim does compare the camps to the Soviet gulags because the men were not paid for their work. Interestingly, one of the most evenhanded, albeit brief, overviews of General Hershey comes from Steven J. Taylor, *Acts of Conscience: Most of the work done on Hershey comes from George Q. Two books, Lewis B. Selective Service, and The Draft: His book on Hershey is the only scholarly biography in existence, and Hershey is featured extensively in his history of the draft. Flynn adeptly describes Hershey as the ultimate federal bureaucrat with a keen understanding of both civil and military matters. Garry Clifford and Samuel R. Huntington, The Soldier and the State: A History of the American Antimilitarist Tradition, You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:*

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Lewis Blaine Hershey (September 12, - May 20,) was a United States Army general who served as the second Director of the Selective Service System, the means by which the United States administers its military conscription.

Hershey by Sir Knight John D. It is bound on the north by Michigan and on the east by Ohio. The General declared humorously, "If Michigan had taken four miles off of Indiana like they did from Ohio. I would have been born in Michigan. Laboring in a hour working day, which started before dawn and lasted until long after dusk, seven days a week. This was the kind of work schedule the farmer and his family endured in our day. Forty acres contained marshland, timber and two lakes. Another six acres located on steep slopes made this ground untenable. Before the age of ten, young Lewis had already learned the expressions "gee" and "haw" horse language for right and left. He was plowing, mowing, raking, harrowing, and cultivating the fields, and he was driving the horse team with the dexterity of an adult. The General declared that two distinctive characteristics typified the people of Steuben County around the turn of the century. The reason their marriage was not announced publicly was that she was nursing at the Cook County Hospital in Chicago, Illinois. The release of this information would have put her status in jeopardy, since their marriage was forbidden during this phase of her training. The daughter of George and Emily Dygert, Mrs. Hershey was born on September 7, I was enchanted with the Army life Hershey lived in the Philippines with her uncle the Honorable Newton W. Gilbert, from September until July He also played varsity basketball at Tri-State during the and seasons. While attending college, the enterprising student "doubled" as Deputy Sheriff from January 1, , through December 31, , serving under his father who was Sheriff of Steuben County at that time. Frequently called from the classroom to assist his father at the courthouse or jail with law- enforcement matters, the young college student used his good office to settle family squabbles whenever possible, without resorting to his duly authorized power to arrest. On the subject of some of the different types of infractions the peaceful citizens of Steuben County became involved with the law, the General replied modestly: There were no murders," he attested. The Hoosier educator was graduated from Tri-State College with the Degree of Bachelor of Science on August 28, , and continued his studies at this institution until August 26, , at which time he was awarded the Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Pedagogy degrees. A trustee of Tri- State College since January 1, , General Hershey was honored earlier by his alma mater with the receipt of an honorary degree Doctor of Laws-on June 12, In September , the youthful teacher assumed his first administrative post, having been appointed Principal of Flint High School in Steuben County. He taught as well as he administered, and in those days he really did more teaching than administering. Awarded the Distinguished Service Medal of Indiana on May 2, , General Hershey continued to hold strong ties with his native state as he maintained his voting residence in Angola. Additionally, he was a member of North Eastern Lodge No. Ordered to active duty as a First Lieutenant, Infantry, with Company "B", 1st Battalion, 3rd Infantry, Indiana National Guard, on June 19, , his unit had been called the day before and was federalized for service along the United States-Mexican border. Released from federal service in late December , he entered the University of Indiana at Bloomington on February 1, , to continue his graduate studies. Once again his education was interrupted when he returned to his military unit as Adjutant of the 1st Battalion on April 6, , to assist in its preparation for impending call to active duty. In his youth, then, General Hershey was successfully, and often simultaneously, engaged in such diversified occupations or avocations as farmhand, college student, country school teacher, high school principal, deputy sheriff, private and later an officer in the Indiana National Guard, and an officer in the World War I American Expeditionary Forces. Although he thoroughly enjoyed his early training and experiences as a schoolteacher and administrator, it appears that destiny held something even more challenging for the versatile Hoosier, completely different from the rewarding career of a professional educator. If one were to peruse the military " file" records of Lieutenant General Lewis Blaine Hershey Army Serial Number , Social Security Number , Blood Type "A"-he would find also that the seventy-six-year-old General had a ruddy complexion, gray hair with military crew cut , weighed pounds, and stood six feet tall. The Hoosier farm boy began his military career by enlisting as a private in the Indiana National Guard on

February 16, 1916, before he was eighteen because he wanted to go to Indianapolis "where the Guard trained every summer. On June 19 of the same year, he was ordered to active duty with his unit Company "B" of the 1st Battalion, 3rd Infantry, Indiana National Guard-the unit having been called the day before and federalized for service along the United States-Mexican border to halt the tantalizing raids of Pancho Villa into this country. Transferred subsequently to Headquarters, 1st Battalion, 3rd Infantry, he was appointed Acting Adjutant of this National Guard unit on January 2, 1917. Appointed Adjutant of the 1st Battalion on August 24, 1917, he was recalled to active duty and federalized with this unit at Ft. Sill. While attending the Fire School at Ft. Sill, he became Regimental Adjutant of this same unit. With an advance detachment of the 38th Division, Captain Lewis B. Hershey was ordered to attend the French Artillery School at Mauron, Morbihan, France, his artillery training at this school was short-lived by the signing of the Armistice on November 11, 1918, ending the First World War. Assisting in arranging return transportation of American troops to the United States, he was relieved from this assignment on September 21, 1918, returning to New York via the SS Von Steuben on September 21. On September 2, 1918, Captain Lewis B. Hershey was appointed Commanding Officer of the Supply Office and Service Battery, 10th Field Artillery, 3rd Division, on October 17, 1918, his unit was now stationed at Camp Lewis, Washington, where he immediately renewed his activity as a member of the polo team during the years 1918-1919. On September 7, 1918, he found Captain Hershey at Ft. Sill, Oklahoma, where he was enrolled in a special instruction course at the Field Artillery School, from which he was graduated on June 23, 1919. So severe was this injury that it led to a total loss of sight in his right eye and its subsequent removal for a plastic one. Captain Hershey reported to the U. S. Army at Leavenworth, Kansas, on August 27, 1919. Enrolled at the University of Hawaii as a special student in September 1919, he continued his studies there until the following June at which time Hershey and his wife decided to take a trip around the world with their children. Known universally as "Mr. Selective Service," Lewis B. Hershey was established under authority of the National Defense Act, the committee was established to study and plan for manpower procurement in the event of national emergency. Varied problems of mobilization were studied with regulations and forms prepared, as well as plans developed for establishing a national Headquarters. Coming from all sections of the country, its members were chosen carefully with consideration given to their respective civilian backgrounds so that virtually all activities in civil life were represented. Specialized training of these Reserve officers to serve as the nucleus, or cadre, of a Selective Service organization was initiated with their enrollment in correspondence courses and the completion of annual two-week regional conferences. The addition of members of National Guard state staffs and other Reserve officers later expanded this group to several hundred by 1920. A limited national emergency had been declared by President Roosevelt in September 1917, and while the San Francisco conference was taking place, he asked a joint session of Congress for huge appropriations to speed up urgently needed defenses. By this time, Germany was already pushing through the Low Countries and Congress began to open military appropriations purse strings liberally. By midsummer, the Joint Army and Navy Selective Service Committee had established a national headquarters" in Washington and had alerted all the groups which were to put the State plans in operation. As a result of this astute planning and foresight, when the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 was enacted on September 16, 1940, the nucleus of a nationwide organization was ready to function immediately. State headquarters, local boards and appeal boards also were subsequently established in accordance with the Act. It was this registration which set the wheels in motion that directly, or indirectly, were to bring into the Armed Forces approximately 16,000,000 men before expiration of the Act on March 31, 1964. Those individuals inducted directly through Selective Service local boards totaled more than 10,000,000, involving the registration and classification of some 40,000,000 men. The Selective Service System was then expanded from the one formed in late 1940, finally reaching a peak of nearly 20,000,000 paid and unpaid personnel in its ranks. The System inducted as high as 20,000,000 men a month through its 6,000 local boards. All but about 20,000 of the 20,000,000 workers enrolled in the wartime System were unpaid, dedicated citizens consisting of local and appeal board members, medical advisers, government appeal agents, advisers to registrants, and reemployment agents. Having served as Deputy Director since October 25, 1940, and promoted to the rank of Brigadier General on the same date, General Hershey was appointed Director of the Selective Service System on July 31, 1941, a position he held under six Presidents: Johnson, and Richard M. Nixon. Congressional legislation enacted shortly before that date provided for the establishment of the Office of Selective Service Records. This

agency had the responsibility of liquidating the Selective Service System and the preservation and maintenance of Selective Service records containing data for some 51,, men. Exhaustive studies and detailed planning, which formed the basis for subsequent legislation and organization, were also accomplished by this agency with General Hershey appointed as its Director. In early , President Harry S. Truman sent a special message to Congress asking for reenactment of a Selective Service Law. It had been demonstrated the President said in effect, that the Armed Forces could not maintain themselves at a numerical strength consistent with national security through reliance on volunteer enlistments. Congress responded by passing the Selective Service Act of on June 24 of that year. General Hershey was appointed draft chief of the new Selective Service System, and he immediately started the task of rebuilding the organization, patterned generally after the system under the Act. General Hershey had succeeded in keeping the Selective Service System vibrant, despite a period of more than a year and a half of no inductions February to late August and under appropriations so. Congress extended the Act. First deliveries were made in August, and by January 1, , more than , had been delivered. Calls were increased to 80, a month, staying at that level until April, with indications that they would be as high or higher, subsequently. These people, 41, of them, voluntarily give of their time, knowledge, and experience without pay as a duty of citizenship, their only reward being the service they have rendered to their country. He had consistently maintained that no really democratic and fair system of manpower procurement can be operated unless its roots are firmly grounded in the individual communities. Largely because of his championship of this principle, it has been embodied in all Selective Service legislation since The Selective Service System has evolved over years of study, trial and error, consideration and correction. It is an organization whose dedicated efforts during three operations, , 47, and , have registered over million men, inducted 16 million, and stimulated the recruitment of many millions more by the Armed Services. While providing the necessary men for military service, the system has also provided the required manpower for maintaining adequate industrial production and the preservation of the economic life of the nation. Board Chairman of the National Capital Area Council Boy Scouts of America, on which Board he served as a member since June 6, , and having served six years as its President , his inspiring leadership, exemplary influence and continuing interest in this movement were nothing short of phenomenal. Regarding some of his other national, state, regional, and local community activities the General said modestly, "I am more a have-doner. In the spring of , he was elected Honorary Chairman of the Montgomery County Chapter of the American National Red Cross with headquarters at Silver Spring, Maryland, after having served as its working chairman for 16 years. The countless honors bestowed upon General Hershey could well fill a book; however, some of the major ones include: Though not a complete list of the innumerable decorations and awards honoring General Lewis B. Hershey, in recognition of his untiring interest, effort and devotion rendered to these organizations and associations, it does reveal the high esteem they all have for this once dedicated civil servant. Brother Hershey was introduced to Masonry early in life by his father Latta F. On May 24, , the year-old future General Hershey accompanied his father to Grand Lodge to witness the dedication of the new Temple. Smith Medal of Honor. Brother Hershey was the fourth man to receive the award and, --the second member of a Steuben County Lodge to be thus honored.

Chapter 4 : Lewis Blaine Hershey - Wikipedia

Lewis B. Hershey, Mr. Selective Service. Creator: Flynn, George Q. Lewis B. Hershey's career presents valuable insights into the operation of both the political system and the national defense policy of the United States.

Additional Information In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: Photograph Collection Franklin D. Truman Library, Independence, MO. Record Group , Records of the Selective Service. Document Group 25, Center for Conscience and War. Trine University Lewis B. Hershey Museum, Angola, IN. Hershey Private Papers Collection. Selective Compulsory Military Training and Service: Hearings before the Committee on Military Affairs. Subcommittee of the Committee on Military Affairs. Hearings Before the Committee on Military Affairs. Committee on Military Affairs. Hearing Before the Committee on Military Affairs. Military Establishment Appropriations Bill, Hearings Before the Committee on Appropriations. Military Appropriations Act, Statutes at Large 57 Government Publications Conscientious Objection: Government Printing Office, Selective Service and Victory: Fourth Report of the Director of Selective Service. Selective Service as the Tide of War Turns: Third Report of the Director of Selective Service, Selective Service in Peacetime: First Report of the Director of Selective Service, Selective Service in Wartime: Second Report of the Director of Selective Service, Report of Interviews with Lewis B. The Origins of Civilian Public Service: National Service Board for Religious Objectors. Light on the Horizon: The Quaker Pilgrimage of Tom Jones. Friends United Press, Another Part of the War: The Camp Simon Story. The University of Massachusetts Press, You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

Chapter 5 : Hershey, Lewis Blaine [WorldCat Identities]

*Lewis B. Hershey, Mr. Selective Service [George Q. Flynn] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. This first scholarly biography of Hershey (-) and the first historical study of the draft from to presents valuable insights into the operation of the political system and the national defense policy.*

A set of excerpts from a document also titled "Channeling," issued by the Selective Service System in July as part of an "Orientation Kit," apparently for members of draft boards, but withdrawn in Chapman, *The Wrong Man in Uniform: David Curry, Sunshine Patriots: Punishment and the Vietnam Offender*. University of Notre Dame Press, Phillips Cutright, *Achievement, Mobility, and the Draft: Their Impact on the Earnings of Men*. Dargusch and John D. Army, July - July Hill and Wang, Erikson and Laura Stoker, "Caught in the Draft: Text available online to subscribers. A very strong attack on the article by Barnett, Stanley, and Shore that is listed above. He discusses a lot of personnel issues such as the draft, the role of blacks on the military, the role of the reserves, Project , etc. Flynn, *The Draft*, University Press of Kansas, University of North Carolina Press, Flynn, *Conscription and Democracy: Foley, Confronting the War Machine: Draft Resistance During the Vietnam War*. Draft Resistance during the Vietnam War. Draft resistance in Boston. Gerhardt, *The Draft and Public Policy: Issues in Military Manpower Procurement*, Ohio State University Press, Ann Fagan Ginger, ed. *A Manual for Lawyers and Counselors*. National Lawyers Guild, General Lewis Hershey, oral history. Director of the Selective Service System until Jerome Johnston and Jerald G. Survey Research Center, University of Michigan, Bachman, *Young Men and Military Service*. Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Where Do I Stand? King, "Making It in the U. Army", *The New Republic*, May 30, , pp. Deals with the way the personnel system for officers was messed up. King, *The Death of the Army: Saturday Review Press*, The main emphasis is on problems in the officer corps. Kriner and Francis X. Shen, *The Casualty Gap: Oxford University Press*, Argues that the cost of recent American wars, including Vietnam, has fallen disproportionately on poorer and less educated communities. Laurence and Peter F. Ramsberger, *Low-Aptitude Men in the Military: Who Profits, Who Pays?* Deals with two cases, one of which was "Project ,". Gerald Leinwand, *The Draft*. Washington Square Press, You Are Hereby Ordered for Induction *The Draft in America*. Monro MacCloskey, *You and the Draft*. Richards Rosen Press, Mid-West Debate Bureau, *Legal Conscientious Objection during the Vietnam War*. Promotion Policies and Military Leadership, Looks at officer promotion policies, and behavior of commanders at the battalion and brigade or regiment level, in the U. All issues are available online through the Library of Congress. Contains quite a few articles about the legalities of the Selective Service System, conscientious objector status, etc. Brahm, "They Step to a Different Drummer: Shaw, "Selective Service Litigation and the Statute. Supreme Court Conscientious Objector Cases. Moskos and John S. Butler, *All that We can Be: Basic Books*, pb I am not sure how much of this deals with the Vietnam era. In late , when it was becoming difficult to meet the manpower needs of the Vietnam War while still granting draft deferments to groups such as college students, the government decided to start taking into the military both through enlistment and through the draft , young men per year who would have been considered unfit for military service under its previous standards. Introduction by Edward M. Ballantine Random House , Sherman was drafted into the Army in , and got in-service conscientious objector I-AO status early in He was trained as a medic. He was in Vietnam from April to July Looks a lot at black-white differences. Problems of officer retention. Sticht has a favorable view of Project , *A Guide to Draft Exemption*. Tarr, *By the Numbers: The Reform of the Selective Service System*, National Defense University Press, The first edition had been published in November , and the first printing of the eighth edition in November The first printing of the eighth edition had been 11, copies, the second 15,, the third 26, American Veterans Committee, Seems to be papers from a conference in Washington. Willis, "Who Died in Vietnam? Willis estimated the socioeconomic status of a large sample of men who had died in Vietnam on the basis of the census tracts in which their home addresses lay. He concluded that poor neighborhoods were over-represented among the dead; prosperous neighborhoods had been over-represented among the dead of World War II. He has informed me that he has recently donated to the Swarthmore College

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Peace Collection several boxes of his legal papers from this period. These papers might be of considerable value to anyone doing serious, detailed research on the legal aspects of the Selective Service System, the range of behavior of judges, etc. The Swarthmore College Peace Collection also has many other papers on related subjects, especially conscientious objectors.

Chapter 6 : Project MUSE - General Lewis B. Hershey and Conscientious Objection during World War II

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Those 12, men served the country in Civilian Public Service, the program initiated by General Lewis Blaine Hershey, the director of Selective Service from to Despite his success with this program, much of Hershey's work on behalf of conscientious objectors has been overlooked due to his later role in the draft during the Vietnam War.